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agile mind of the traveller. And still, when this is said, not all is said; for the American reader, if he will be content to turn the pages in search of the author's message, will find here and there much that is cogent and well worth thoughtful reading. It is only regrettable that there is so much chaff to be blown away in the search for the wheat.

A. C. McL.

Undercurrents in American politics. Comprising the Ford lectures, delivered at Oxford university and the Barbour-Page lectures, delivered at the University of Virginia in the spring of 1914. By Arthur Twining Hadley, president, Yale university. (New Haven: Yale university press, London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford university press, 1915. 177 p. \$1.35)

Observations on any subject by Mr. Hadley are sure to command thoughtful attention, for he has never written upon any subject for publication without enlightening it; and in a style always clear, direct and forceful. This book comprising six lectures is divided into two parts, the first part dealing with "Property and democracy," the second with "Political methods—old and new."

Beginning with the adoption of the constitution, the author shows that the social and political institutions were essentially aristocratic, property being the basis for suffrage and office holding. With the westward movement of population and the system of small land holding, this basis continued and property interests became the controlling force in government, in legislation and even in court decisions, such as, for example, the Dartmouth college case and later those based upon the fourteenth amendment. In a word, rightly or wrongly, government came to be looked upon as the protector of property rather than the controller of personal relations. And the development of such an idea was natural, for the undeveloped resources of a new country required capital and the ownership of land. The social forces thus operated to develop industrial efficiency rather than industrial reform, the *laissez faire* theory and the competitive system rather than socialism and state control. After the civil war, however, it became apparent that competition did not protect all classes and the granger movement was the result; but throughout, the class struggle was economic; interest was arrayed against interest and it was not until the small land owner combined with the labor organizations that serious attempts were made to socialize industries and demand state control. But the experiments with state control have proved costly, more costly indeed than the public yet appreciates. Nor will the solution of this problem be reached "until the public demand for state control of industry and for trained civil service go hand in hand."

With the problem thus stated, the author, in the second part of the work, analyzes our political theories and methods with a view to indicating the lines along which reforms should proceed. Some progress has been made. Public opinion has become enlightened; the attitude of the press has improved; there have been serious attempts at reform. But the great majority of reforms have lacked intelligent guidance; we have had "organized emotion" rather than "organized information." Not until we accept the two principles essential to the permanence of a commonwealth, long ago laid down by Aristotle — that laws must conform to the wishes of the great body of freemen, and that the conduct of the business of the nation must be in the hands of men who are more skilled than the great body of freemen can be — are we likely to hold our place among nations. It is an excellent book and rightly named "Undercurrents;" what is more to the point, the author sees these currents and is never lost in the surface appearance of things as so many writers are nowadays.

KARL F. GEISER

The progressive movement. A non-partisan, comprehensive discussion of current tendencies in American politics. By Benjamin Parke De Witt, A.M., LL.B. [The citizen's library of economics, politics and sociology — new series, edited by Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., LL.D., professor of political economy, University of Wisconsin]. (New York: Macmillan company, 1915. 376 p. \$1.50)

The meaning of the term "progressive movement," as described by the author of this work, is not confined to its narrow sense, namely, the progressive party. It is an historical account and an analysis of the forces in all parties that have resulted in a widespread political agitation in recent years — an agitation marked by three tendencies. The first of these tendencies is found in the insistence by the best men in all parties upon the removal of corrupt influences in government; second, in the tendency to change the form of government to give the majority control; and finally, in the tendency to extend the functions of government to relieve social and economic distress. This is what he means by the progressive movement, and its manifestations and evolution are traced through the history of the two great parties and through the new parties and movements that have sprung up at different periods, such as the granger movement, the labor organizations, and the socialist, prohibition, and progressive parties. With this account as a basis, the author describes the progressive movement in its operation and results in the national, state, and local governments. In the national government the important questions considered are remedial legislation for industrial workers, tax-